2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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their thoughts and hands to the production once again of merchant ships.

It is interesting to note that immediately before the Suez crisis in 1956 over 5,000 ships a year, representing more than twenty-two million net registered tons of shipping were calling at Aden. They took some four million tons of oil away from the harbour in their bunkers, much of which was supplied by the Aden Refinery which was completed in 1953.

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The consequence of all this was a considerable expansion of business, not only in the port, but also in the Colony as a whole, and more and more people flocked in from the mainland and from overseas to supply the labour required by merchants and by building contractors who were beginning to make good the time that had been wasted during the war years, when building in any form other than for purely military purposes had been impossible. The consequences, or one of them, of this influx of people was to make the housing shortage worse and was to cause me, as a Legislative Councillor, many weary evenings on Committees. At the same time our shortage of staff and floating craft was a major preoccupation during my mornings and evenings in the Port Trust building. Skilled men were almost impossible to find, and high wages were not the solution to the problem, because everybody had been abroad during the war and now that it was over everyone wanted to stay at home; added to which there was the six-year gap represented by the war years in the production of skilled men, in particular in the engineering profession. It was a difficult time, but we overcame the major obstacles and the port was never forced to close even for an hour. Sickness reduced our ranks temporarily and tugs broke down and launches ran into each other, but the work went on, thanks to the supreme loyalty of the Port Trust employees.

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Eventually more pilots were recruited and half-fledged engineers found and pilot launches and a new tug ordered, but as soon as the men could be found and the craft launched so the demand increased, and in 1951 when I left the Port Trust my task was still far from complete. All our time, however, was

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2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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brought about by the labour displacement which had resulted from the partition of the Indian sub-Continent. Government took measures to restrict immigration, and although they were not as stringent as they might have been, they did a great deal of good and gave time for the idea to take root that it was economically sound as well as politically expedient, to give preference to local candidates for employment and try to train them up to the required degree of efficiency. One of the results which derived directly from the immigration restrictions was a realisation by a number of local employers that, in fact, the local product, with opportunity and encouragement, could do the work, certainly just as well and sometimes better than the imported article and this, in turn, produced another and equally serious problem when boys commenced to leave Aden College and the Technical Institute before completing their educational course, tempted away by offers of remunerative employment which their parents found impossible to resist. So did the solving of one problem produce yet another to puzzle the minds and occupy the time, not only of Government officials, but also of the amateur legislators in the Legislative Council.

Before leaving the subject of the Legislative Council I should like to record that I always received the greatest consideration and courtesy from the Members, both when I was one of them, and later when for five years I presided over their proceedings. My position as President, having already been "in opposition to Government" did, on occasion, have its humorous side when, for instance, a certain very persistent and eloquent leader of one of the minority communities, who had been an Unofficial Member for years and was generally armed with a large assortment of documents and references when he spoke, not infrequently prefaced his remarks with the following:

"Your Excellency will no doubt recall what the Senior Unofficial Member said in 1949." My assurance to the honourable gentleman that I did recall what I had said never for one moment prevented him from reading out the extract with which he had fortified himself, but mercifully, for a reason which I could only assume must have been divinely inspired,

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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of the Mosque at prayer time. This is just an example of a careless incident which can start trouble in Aden.

Another example of inter-racial tension, and one which did not end so happily, came about in 1947 when events in Palestine, and the foolish behaviour locally of people who should have known better, put a match to the sensitive tinder that is Aden. The result was horrible because of the appalling speed with which order dissolved into chaos, and murder and pillage came to the normally law-abiding town. It was a lesson which I, for one, was to heed in the years to come.

Events outstripped the precautions taken, and the police were unable to control the situation, with the result that the Civil Authority had to abdicate temporarily and control passed to the Military, and the Air Officer Commanding called upon the Aden Protectorate Levies to restore order. They were tried beyond their breaking point and they proved at that time to be unreliable in an inter-racial dispute involving their co-religionists and the hated Jews. To resolve the situation troops had to be brought in by air and Naval ratings landed from hastily summoned warships; order was restored speedily, but not before many people had died and much of Crater in and around the Jewish quarter had become a blackened ruin of buildings.

Compensation was paid to the worst sufferers, Jew and Gentile alike, by the Government of Aden, and loans were granted, many of which have still to be repaid in spite of the solemn undertakings and promises given and entered into by the Jews. There was, of course, an inquiry into the disturbances, and the need to maintain in Aden a detachment of British troops for Internal Security purposes was recognised. So does good come from evil.

The Jews, many of whom had that inborn longing for the promised land which is a characteristic of their race, fled to Palestine in ever-increasing numbers, until a few years later there were scarcely 700 Jews left in Aden. The Jewish community had ceased to be a factor in the affairs of the Colony.

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The erstwhile Muslim leaders, frightened and sobered by what they had failed to prevent, tried to prove that the damage

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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had been done by the foreign elements in the population and blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration became a disturbing major problem and many and curious were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony, twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with searchlights were to be constructed and supplemented by police motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area, all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side. Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last proposals became actualities. The population has been registered and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour, but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter. Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost unique.

I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in 1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of the speed with which events in the internal security field can move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukeiras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and

2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
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CHAPTER ELEVEN

Labour Relations in the Colony

ONE of the problems with which I had to deal and the one which I, personally, found the most difficult and more of a strain than all the bickerings and scufflings in the Protectorate and the continual worry of strained relations with the Yemen, was labour relations in the Colony. To understand the problem a very brief sketch is essential of the history of labour from the time that we first arrived in Aden until the immediate post-war period.

The invaders of Aden in 1839 came from India and brought with them Indian clerks and a few Indian artisans, and they not unnaturally looked to India for their future supply of skilled and semi-skilled labour. The local Arab was, by Indian standards, totally uneducated and seemed unlikely to take kindly to education, even if it was worth while for some effort to be made in that direction. The local article being thought unworthy of serious consideration, the practice of importing artisans and clerks from India to meet the ever-expanding demand for such workers, became the normal method of recruitment. Gradually a tradition was built up that the Arab would never be capable of skilled work and that such work was an Indian prerogative. The Indians themselves, short-sightedly, did nothing to discourage the belief.

This dangerous state of affairs persisted until after the World War, partly because the Arabs remained uneducated and partly because the Indians were good workmen and their European masters did not wish for any change. Then the education of the Arabs was taken in hand seriously and they responded in a way which surprised even their most fervent champions. They

4:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

Military Garrison.

701 The Military Garrison of the Colony is under the immediate command of an Air Officer Commanding and consists of Air Headquarters with its various departments, Headquarters Royal Artillery; 9th (Minden) Heavy Battery, R.A., 20th (Fortress) Company, R.E., No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F., a Section of Armoured Cars and the Aden Protectorate Levies. Air Headquarters, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and the Section of Armoured Cars are stationed at Tawahi (Steamer Point), while No. 8(B) Squadron, R.A.F. is at Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman.

There is a Naval Office (H.M.S. *Norfolk* III) in charge of the Naval Officer-in-Charge who also exercises general control over the Naval wireless station at Khormaksar.

III.—POPULATION.

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by caste and sex:—

No.	Caste.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2	Indian Mohammedans	2,829	2,393
3	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4	Hindoos	1,992	622
5	Jews	2,114	2,006
6	Parsis	236	96
7	Native Christians	339	207
8	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

167 The total numbers of males and females show a marked disproportion, the males being 28,181 in number, whereas the females are only 17,811. This is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and coolie class from the interior come to Aden without their women folk.

IV.—HEALTH.

744 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, one Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical
743 Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

The following table shows the number of persons who entered and left the Colony during 1947:

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	Emigration		Immigration	
	By Sea	By Air	By Sea	By Air
British	54	313	272	480
Other Europeans, including Americans	51	235	156	317
Indians	914	329	1,482	313
Jews	103	54	103	87
Other Asiatics	2	—	35	4
Somalis	3,512	4	3,259	32
Other Africans	17	6	51	50
Arabs	3,663	496	3,926	642
TOTAL	8,316	1,437	8,374	1,925
GRAND TOTAL	9,753		10,299	

Figures for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 are given for comparison:

1944	Total Emigrants	9,460	Total Immigrants	7,371
1945	Total Emigrants	7,960	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,661	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

It will be noted that the 1947 figures have reverted to approximately those of 1944 and 1945 and this may be accounted for by the fact that the immediate post-war rush on travel has subsided, in so far as the Colony is concerned.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

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Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repair of vessels. Next come the entrepot industries such as the cleaning and sorting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium ingots, the weaving of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

kinds of fish are taken in fair quantity but no one species appears to predominate. Crawfish are reported as numerous on rocky bottoms, but they are only taken locally for sale fresh to Europeans. Oysters abound on the rocks between tidemarks and could no doubt be cultivated in several landlocked bays where markets are available.

In general, the fisheries appear to be promising but localised and seasonal, the fishermen tending to follow the shoals along the coast. A fishery based on a harbour might have to employ vessels of considerable ranged storage capacity if landings were to be kept constant throughout the year.

During the greater part of 1947 the Fisheries Officer was still under training in the United Kingdom, but the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office himself spent a fortnight in the Colony and Protectorate early in the year and was much impressed by the quantity of fish available. By November an extensive survey of the fisheries resources of this area had been planned in London and a party, consisting of a fish oils chemist, a canning expert, a Political Officer and the permanent Fisheries Officer, arrived in Aden towards the end of the month. They were later joined by the Fisheries Adviser and a second Fisheries Officer was expected early in 1948.

By the end of the year, the two technical experts and the Political Officer were at work at Mukalla and the Fisheries Officer was at Aden starting to equip two vessels for experimental fishing.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth, by one-man treadle-operated handlooms. This supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing-plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownerships in Aden, the following are the main concerns and their proprietorship:

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden M M1

reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offences brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and persons causing obstructions. Thefts in the harbour increased during the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

The question of deportations of undesirables continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorised establishment of 250. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Perim.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organisation was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 285 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,233, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Immigration and Emigration

167 Immigration and emigration figures are given in Part II, Chapter 1.

Immigration bonds to the value of Rs. 76,400 were prepared and are on record in the C.I.D., and the figures for cash immigration deposits and refunds for 1947 are as follows:

Value of cash deposits . . .	Rs. 1,86,850
Value of cash refunds . . .	Rs. 1,24,475

The high value of the deposit total is largely due to the increase in these deposits permitted by an amendment effected to the Immigration Ordinance in 1947.

The Immigration Ordinance provides that an immigrant entering the Colony by land, or landing from a dhow if by sea, may be permitted to enter without producing any passport or travel document. Persons landing by dhow are now dealt with by the Police at a special Immigration Office at Maalla Wharf and the production of a travel document is demanded and an immigration cash deposit. This has led to a reduction in the number of unemployed Somalis in Aden, although many still enter undetected by landing at Ras Imran in the Western Aden Protectorate and entering the Colony by land.

PRISON

697 The Postmaster-General was in charge of the Aden Prison as part-time Superintendent during the year 1947.

There is only one prison in the Colony. It is used for all classes of convicts, and also for those on remand or awaiting trial.

The prison buildings are old and do not conform to modern standards. They were overcrowded, especially during the December disturbances, when at one time the population numbered 540.

The daily average of prisoners during the past ten years is as follows:

Year	*Daily Average*
1938	45
1939	53
1940	81
1941	126
1942	140
1943	212
1944	165
1945	196
1946	281
1947	244

[579] In 1947 the daily average for the first eleven months was 227. During the rioting between 3rd and 10th December, it suddenly jumped to the record figure of 540. Such a high figure had never before been reached

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[659] 162 As far as is known there has been little change in the population since the 1946 census was taken. In that census for the first time Arabs born in Aden were separately classified from those born in the Aden Protectorate and those born in the Yemen. The results showed that only one-third of the total civil population consists of Aden-born Arabs, the actual figures being: Arabs, 58,500 (Aden-born 27,500, Aden Protectorate 6,500, Yemen and others 24,500); Jews, 7,200; Somalis, 4,300; Indians, 10,000 (Moslems 7,400, Hindus 2,000, Parsis 300, Christians 300); Europeans, 300; others, 300.

Races	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Arabs	58,455	38,785	19,670
Jews	7,273	3,816	3,457
Somalis	4,322	2,282	2,040
Indians	9,456	5,113	4,343
Europeans	365	218	147
Others	645	375	270
	80,516	50,589	29,927

Religions	*Total*	*Males*	*Females*
Moslems	70,163	44,913	25,250
Jews	7,290	3,825	3,465
Hindus	1,957	1,191	766
Parsis	315	214	101
Christians	745	420	325
Others	46	26	20
	80,516	50,589	29,927

• 167 As considerable migration takes place over the land frontier with the rest of Arabia it is not possible to keep statistics of the population of Aden or population trends between Census dates. Favourable rains in the hinterland and a slackening of trade in the port result in a large recession of Yemeni and Protectorate Arabs to their homes; conversely, prosperous trade, and, to a far greater extent, short rains or famine conditions in the interior drive large numbers of Arabs into the town.

No abnormal movements have taken place in 1948.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The following table shows the number of persons who entered or left the Colony during 1948: 167.

	Emigration out of Aden Colony during 1948		*Immigration into Aden Colony during 1948*	
	By Sea	*By Air*	*By Sea*	*By Air*
British	100	498	173	596
Other Europeans, including Americans	38	357	72	459
Indians	637	599	1,297	676
Jews	102	162	21	74
Other Asiatics	3	87	12	62
Somalis	2,106	91	1,998	86
Other Africans	3	1	—	—
Arabs	2,029	813	2,218	648
TOTAL	5,018	2,608	5,791	2,601
GRAND TOTAL	7,126		8,392	

Figures for the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were:

1945	Total Emigrants	7360	Total Immigrants	6,910
1946	Total Emigrants	26,061	Total Immigrants	25,851
1947	Total Emigrants	9,753	Total Immigrants	10,299

The figures for the year 1948 show a decrease of roughly 2,000 under the respective heads of emigration and immigration as compared with the year 1947, and this is mainly represented by a decrease in the numbers of Somalis and Arabs.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Aden is primarily a port, and the principal occupations of the population are those connected with the port, such as the coaling of ships, the handling of cargo and the building and repai of vessels. Next come the entrepôt industries such as the cleaning and orting of coffee and incense, the grading of hides and skins, and the distribution or re-shipment of imported merchandise. The one local product is salt, see Chapter VI. Finally, there are some small industries, such as the cutting of pearl-button blanks from trochas shells for local demand, the manufacture of soap, the fashioning of aluminium utensils from imported aluminium plate, the weaving 463 433

6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

433 of imported thread into cloth or dyeing and printing of imported cloth for the local market, the crushing of sesame seeds for cooking oil, the manufacture of cigarettes and the fashioning (without the potter's wheel) 463 of crude earthenware jars for storing water. At a rough estimate 5,000 men are employed in the port, 1,000 men and 200 women in the entrepôt industries, 500 men in salt manufacture and 100–200 in each of the other industries mentioned. There are, of course, numerous minor industries —garages, tailors, bakeries, production of electric light and water (Government owned), cinemas and a host of trades carried on by persons who range from substantial importers of grain to sellers of water by the 464 glass in the streets. The number of these traders is greatly in excess of 467 the real needs of the town, owing partly to the shifting nature of the population and to the chronic under-employment and poverty.

511 Wages of unskilled labour in Aden are low, partly on account of the 465 very low standard of efficiency which is the result of malnutrition, lack of education and an enervating climate, and partly to the pressure of the surplus labour from the Yemen, so close at hand.

465 During the year there was constant pressure to increase rates of wages, not because of any increase in the cost of living (which fell slightly as 467 Japanese cloth at cheaper prices became available), but because of greater 468 organisation among the employees of the three big companies who service the port, and very largely because Government employees received substantial payments in anticipation of arrears of salary from 1st January, 1946, following the visit of a Commission of Enquiry. These interim awards to Government staff were immediately followed by demands for similar bonus payments from commercial employees, backed up by strikes or the threat of strikes, and these demands were generally conceded.

468 A strike of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's labour in November affected the port; a few ships were oiled direct from tankers or by the 504 services of office staff, but some shipping had to be diverted to other ports. The coal and other port labour joined the strike. The strikers refused Government arbitration, and after three weeks the employers conceded the majority of the men's demands.

465 A Labour Advisory Board, on which the Government, Port Trust and other substantial employers of labour are represented, has fixed the 464 minimum rate for unskilled labour at Rs. 1.6.0 (2*s.* 2*d.*) a day, and this rate is now paid by the big firms, but casual labourers who work for Arab or other small employers, do not achieve anything like this sum, even when in regular employment, and the monthly earnings of most men are greatly reduced by irregular employment.

Skilled tradesmen are insufficient for the requirements of Aden and so can command relatively good pay—up to *Rs. 100 a month* (£7 10*s.*) or more. There is also competition for skilled tradesmen from the oil-fields of the Persian Gulf, where high wages are being offered.

435 Commodity prices have not varied much during the year and the following are approximate figures for December, 1948 (price control is effective for such staple articles of diet as flour, rice and sugar):

6: Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden M M1

The craft used are of two kinds, the sambuk, which is a planked surf-boat of up to 35 feet long, and the huri, a dugout canoe imported from India to which a topstrake is usually added locally. Huris range from 8 to 30 feet and are popular because they can withstand neglect and rough usage. No power-craft are yet used for fishing. During 1948 there were 34 sambuks and 341 huris in the Colony.

Nets are all hand-braided locally. There are several types which operate by surrounding a shoal of pelagic fish which are then induced to gill themselves. Beach seins are also used and cast-nets are popular for small shoaling fish. Handlines are used extensively but longlines are not known.

Although prices are generally higher for consumption fresh than for salting, lack of transport prevents fish from reaching the Colony's markets in any quantity from outside a few miles radius. In consequence, landings are spasmodic and prices fluctuate widely, to the detriment of both fisherman and consumer. There is no provision for dealing with temporary gluts except by salting for export. Salt fish is beyond the means of the poorer people, as loss of weight during curing increases its price.

In short, the Colony's fishing industry is not at present able to maintain a steady supply of fish for a community of 80,000 people. A Fishery Officer has, however, been appointed and it is hoped that he will be able to improve the position in years to come.

The island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea is part of the Crown Colony. The Perim fishing community comprises between 20 and 30 families, who salt and export their surplus fish to an annual value of between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000. The Perim pearl fisheries have not been let since 1946, when the lessee is reported to have lost money on the enterprise.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief are soap works, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils, cutting of button blanks from trochas shell, manufacture of cigarettes and dyeing and printing of cloth. These (with the exception of button blanks) supply the local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

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The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33⅓ per cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in 1947–48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, storerooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extention to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

THE COLONY

PART I

Review of 1949 and 1950

THE progress of the Colony has been uninterrupted by any serious political or industrial disputes, or by epidemic disease, and both in numbers of residents and material prosperity it has grown far beyond any previous records. The number of ships calling at Aden for fuel make it one of the busiest ports of the world, handling a tonnage comparable with Liverpool, while the air services radiating from Aden to the Middle East, India and the East African Territories have increased in number and frequency. The new civil airport is nearing completion. A new radio-telephone link has been established with East Africa and London.

Steady progress has been made with the Education Five-Year Plan, and with other development works, described in more detail below, and the revenue has remained adequate for recurrent expenditure and for substantial expenditure upon new works without raising additional taxation.

The increase in the population has been caused mainly by the immigration of Arabs from the interior (Aden Protectorate and Yemen) and of Indians and Pakistanis, in most cases single men only. In order to prevent the influx into Aden of people for whom there cannot be found employment or housing, new Immigration Rules were introduced in May, 1950, under which an intending immigrant must satisfy the Government that he is coming to an approved occupation for which no suitable local candidate (of any race) is available. This control has been so far effected mainly on persons arriving by sea. The protection of local employees is being accompanied by a vigorous programme of school building, including a technical college, to raise the educational standard of local candidates.

The late Mr. A. Antonin Besse, K.B.E., made a generous gift of £50,000 to the Colony; £29,000 is to be spent on buildings at the new Technical College and it is proposed to use the balance for the education of women in Aden.

A population movement of great significance was completed during the period under review by the migration of nearly 42,000 Jews of Yemen origin to Israel. Arrangements for their air lift from Aden were made by the Israeli Authorities in close co-operation with the Aden Government, and the operation was completed without accident or any outbreak of disease, and without molestation by the Arab communities through whom they passed.

The Yemeni Jews have thus ceased to be an important element of the population of Southern Arabia, and in Aden Colony they have

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE population at the 1946 census was 80,500. Since then three classes of movement are known to have taken place, though, as no records are kept of land movements, these numbers are only roughly estimated. There has been a substantial influx of traders and clerks, mostly from India, amounting to about 2,000 since the census. Secondly, all the Jews in transit from Yemen to Israel have moved on from Hashid Camp and about 2,000 Aden Jews have gone with them. But by far the biggest factor is the continual movement of Arabs from the Yemen into Aden. Despite good harvests in the Yemen in 1950, the security, the greater political freedom, and above all the higher standard of living and the wealth of the Colony attract an average of 100 to 150 persons a week, almost entirely single men, coming mostly to casual unskilled employment at Rs. 1/6/- a day when working, or in some cases to better paid jobs as masons. The continued rise in the traffic of the port and the amount of new building work in progress have also brought labour into the Colony till the population stands at the highest in its history. [161] 167 464

The following are the latest estimates by race and area : 162

	Total	*Tawahi*	*Maalla*	*Khormaksar*	*Crater*	*Sh. Othman*	*Villages*
Europeans ..	500	200	—	100	200	—	—
Indians, Christians, etc. ..	500	300	—	—	200	—	—
Hindus	3,500	1,000	—	—	2,500	—	—
Jews	1,500	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Somalis	6,500	1,500	2,500	500	2,000	—	—
Muslims (India & Pakistan) ..	8,000	1,000	500	—	6,500	—	—
Arabs	79,500	10,000	6,000	500	34,000	25,000	4,000
TOTAL ..	100,000	14,000	9,000	1,100	46,900	25,000	4,000

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

The following table gives the totals of persons who entered and left the Colony by sea and air. It takes no account of the very large movement by land across the frontier with the Protectorate and the Protectorate's frontier with the Yemen, of which no statistics are kept, nor of the Jewish emigration of nearly 42,000 to Israel (see Part I). Nor is it clear how many of the Arabs who arrive by sea pass through Aden in transit by land to the Protectorate and Yemen. 167

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

	Arrivals	Departures		
1949				
British	853	641	+	212
Other Europeans and Americans	532	550	—	18
Indians and Pakistanis	1,937	772	+	1,165
Jews	131	98	+	33
Other Asiatis	28	5	+	23
Somalis	2,146	1,622	+	524
Arabs	3,369	2,395	+	974
			+	2,913
1950				
British	1,259	1,857	—	598
Other Europeans (including Americans)	1,151	898	+	253
Indians and Pakistanis	3,048	1,630	+	1,418
Jews	175	100	+	75
Somalis	3,300	1,908	+	1,392
Arabs	7,428	3,418	+	4,010
			+	6,550
Figures for Previous years are :				
1945	6,910	7,960	—	1,050
1946	25,851	26,661	—	810
1947	10,299	9,753	+	546
1948	8,392	7,626	+	766

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

The Labour and Welfare Officer who arrived in the Colony in January, 1950, began to organise a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of the British Labour and Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer, who had been trained for two years in London and one clerk engaged locally. The study of local conditions, planning for the future, and a good deal of investigation work only were possible. Activities on the welfare side are dealt with in Chapter 7.

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

On an estimated basis of 100,000 population the death rate for 1949 was 16·58 per 1,000, but of the 1,658 deaths 376 occurred among immigrants, as Aden receives many sick from adjoining territories where no health services exist. 165

The Civil Hospital is the only well-equipped hospital in a large area and among both out-patients and in-patients an analysis of attendances shows that 60 per cent of those seeking treatment come from outside the Colony, the major portion being alien Yemenis who have no claim either by residence or by nationality on the social services of Aden. Their only claim is on the score of humanity, a plea which is difficult to resist for many of them have dragged themselves along for distances varying from 150 to as much as 500 miles to obtain care and attention in Aden. 743 167

The various departments of the Civil Hospital showed evidence of increased activity. On the surgical side major operations exceeded 1,000, the average for previous years having been between 400 and 500. 743

Operations for diseases peculiar to women were performed by a woman medical officer. This was the first time that the services of a skilled woman surgeon were available and this innovation was particularly welcome in a territory where Muslim tradition precludes a number of women from seeking surgical treatment at the hands of male doctors. [759]

Other improvements included the establishment of a physiotherapy department and the purchase of a wide range of modern equipment for the eye department.

The opening of another ward for pulmonary tuberculosis resulted in one-third of the beds in the Civil Hospital being allocated for the treatment of this disease. The T.B. Ward at Sheikh Othman was abandoned. Plans for another ward for female T.B. patients, the gift of the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, were approved and its construction was begun.

During this two-year period about 42,000 Yemenite Jews passed through the transit camp on their way to Israel. While the bulk of the camp staff were recruited from Israel, the responsibility for camp sanitation and for providing specialist medical and surgical services fell on the Medical Department. 744 167

Communicable Diseases

Smallpox. Despite the importation of a number of smallpox cases and the occurrence of a smallpox epidemic in the neighbouring port of Mukalla, the disease did not spread. 164

There were two imported cases of typhus, one by sea and one by land.

Venereal Diseases. The campaign against the social diseases made steady progress while the marked reduction in the number of defaulters reported in 1948 was well maintained.

Dysentery and typhoid. The incidence of dysentery, both bacillary and amoebic but particularly the latter, showed a marked falling-off.

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 M361 Aden mmi

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments.

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets.

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities.

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951.

Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer.

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups.

Juvenile Probation 1950

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950 ..	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3 "
Percentage of successes	83⅓ per cent.

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 .M41 Aden FSU

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

657

Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions):

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

661 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for
671 increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment
671 in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

?: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

Colony, and in particular to prohibit entry without a permit. Previously there was virtually no power to control immigration into the Colony. 167 671

The Official Secrets Ordinance, which replaces the Indian Official Secrets Act of 1923, and is based on the provisions of the United Kingdom Official Secrets Acts of 1911 and 1920.

The Registration of Clubs Ordinance, which provides for the compulsory registration of "clubs," as widely defined in the Ordinance. It empowers the Registrar, subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council, to refuse registration in any particular instance, and enables the Governor in Council to cancel the registration of a club. 575 671

The Civil Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for the setting-up of a District Court with power to hear proceedings of a civil nature (with certain exceptions) of a value below Rs. 2,000. For staff reasons, the Court has not yet been formed. 698 671

1950

In 1950 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important : 671

The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, which enables the Commissioner of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint special police officers. Previously such officers could only be appointed by a magistrate when a disturbance had actually arisen or was apprehended. This gave little time for organisation or training ; special police may now be organised at any time for use should an emergency arise. The Ordinance also prohibits the wearing of uniforms in connection with political organisations or objects, and further prohibits the formation of quasi-military organisations. 625

The Registration of Persons Ordinance, which provides for the registration of all persons lawfully resident in the Colony at the time registration comes into force, and the issue to them of identity cards. The Ordinance is intended to supplement the new immigration control, under which all persons entering the Colony will be required to have a permit or pass. Registration has not yet been brought into force. 671 641

The Consular Conventions Ordinance, which confers certain powers and privileges upon the Consular Officers of foreign states with which Consular Conventions have been concluded by His Majesty's Government. 671

The Pensions Ordinance, which repeals and replaces the Pensions Ordinance, Cap. 102, and the Pensions (Subordinate Officers) Ordinance, Cap. 103, and is therefore applicable to all pensionable officers of whatever grade. It also incorporates provisions to implement the revised conditions of service in so far as the latter relates to pensions or to gratuities.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, which increases the compensation payable in cases of permanent incapacity from 42 to 48 months' earnings. It also places an obligation on an employer to give notice to the Labour and Welfare Officer of any injury which a workman may suffer in the course of his employment. 671 466

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden

The Armed Police is a semi-military force and is responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disorders. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

Recruiting to maintain the Force up to strength has continued satisfactorily. Unfortunately the standard of literacy in the Force has remained low, as literate candidates do not present themselves for recruitment. The training of recruits in elementary English has continued.

There was an improvement in living conditions with the completion of new barracks in the Armed Police Lines and the construction of a new Police station, inspectors' quarters, and men's quarters at Khormaksar. In due course it is hoped that every member of the Force will be adequately housed.

The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 711 in 1949 and 816 in 1950, compared with 889 in 1948 and 1,233 in 1947. There were 423 cases of offences against property in 1949 and 531 in 1950. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 91,684 in 1949 and Rs. 302,549 in 1950, of which property to the value of Rs. 19,461 and Rs. 25,324 respectively was recovered.

During 1949 and 1950 the numbers of cases dealt with by Police under local Ordinances were 4,704 and 7,826.

The volume of work in the Immigration Department has increased considerably since the implementation of the Immigration Rules in May, 1950. This has been largely due to the documentation involved under the new rules and the increased vigilance required to detect persons who have overstayed the validity of their permits.

PRISON

There was a considerable drop in the prison population in 1949 and 1950, the daily average number fell from 291 in 1948 to 157 in 1950—a drop of 48 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the convicted prisoners were from the Yemen and other neighbouring territories.

Consequent upon the drop in the prison population the prison officers were better able to carry out their duties which resulted in better discipline, fewer punishments and greater output in prison industries.

In spite of the smaller number of convicted prisoners (mostly on short terms) engaged on remunerative works, excellent progress has been made with the prison industries resulting in a very substantial increase in the revenue from the sales of manufactured articles. These industries are more than self-supporting and give a good training to the prisoners.

In 1950, two long-term prisoners, sent by the Mukalla Government for training, were taught all branches of the weaving and cane industries.

The Labour and Welfare Officer visited the prison on various occasions in connection with juvenile offenders and probation work.

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PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

[649] The last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows:

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
Jews		3,816	3,457
Somalis		2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows:

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows:

	Births			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Rate*	M.	F.	Rate*
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows:

Race	Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning		Arriving on New Entry Permits		Arriving on Visitors' Passes	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	389
Indians and Pakistanis						
Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,331	1,430	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis—						
Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,337	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,386	102	133	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,340	443	784	2,511	3,309

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464 the casual nature of their work. There is no seasonal fluctuation of employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the nearby territories have an affect on the size of the labour force in Aden.

*167 A large proportion of the labour force consists of migrant workers.
464 These come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen, with some men and a few women from Somaliland Protectorate. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, handling cargo, working salt in the pans, etc. Mechanisation has hardly been introduced.

The building trade is also largely staffed by immigrant workers with the exception of some local born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

464 The immigrant workers, not accompanied by their families who
167 remain in their villages, usually remain for a period of about two years
465 before returning home for a period of rest. These workers are not engaged on any form of contract, but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection, but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances as the locally born.

There is no emigrant labour beyond a few Yemenis proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers to Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

465 Wages rose considerably in 1951-52 and the scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages Ordinance were revised in April and July, 1951 and again in October, 1952. The hourly and piece-work rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion on each of these occasions. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barrack buildings is provided by the employers of coal bunkering labourers, and also for some of the workers engaged in cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

RATES OF PAY IN DECEMBER, 1952

Minimum daily wages

Young persons under 18 years .	Shs. 3.00
Unskilled Labourers . .	4.00
Skilled Labourers . . .	5.00
Semi-skilled Tradesmen . .	6.50
Skilled Tradesmen . . .	8.00

The above rates are for a 48 hour week. Overtime up to 50 hours is paid at flat-time rates, beyond 50 hours at time and a quarter.

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skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preservatives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen.

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemeni Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

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625 The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can
212 neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

CRIME

SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952.

674

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	Cases Reported	Taken to Court	Convicted	Under Investigation	No. of Juveniles Convicted
Homicide	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(a) Attempted Murder	2	2	2	—	—
(b) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Unnatural offences	7	4	4	—	—
(d) Other offences	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property	3	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than practical larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(a) Theft	777	347	264	38	23
(b) House-breaking	186	63	49	4	3
(c) Criminal & house trespass	42	28	23	3	—
(d) Other	255	121	106	3	2
TOTAL	1,469	727	567	59	37
Minor Acts	5,429	5,229	5,589	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

368 *Other Police Duties*

625 *Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

167 *Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per
786 cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

3cRoyal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
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edge of the Rub al-Khali desert. The depth of the northern frontier from the southern coast varies from 50 miles in the west to 200 miles in the east.

ADEN COLONY

The area of the Crown Colony is small, only about 80 square miles, exclusive of its two dependencies: Perim Island (5 square miles) and the Kuria Muria Islands (30 square miles). The population of the Crown Colony was estimated at the end of 1950 at 100,000, an increase of almost 20,000 over the figure at the 1946 census. The increase was mainly due to the influx of Arabs from the Yemen at an average rate of 100–150 per week, for the most part to take casual unskilled employment at higher living standards and in greater security than in their own country. Some 2,000 traders and clerks, mainly from India, had also immigrated since the census, and in May 1950 new Immigration Rules were introduced to secure preference in employment and housing for the local population, of whatever race. The population of the Colony is approximately classified as follows: Arabs 79,500; Muslims (India and Pakistan) 8,500; Somalis 6,500; Hindus 3,500; Jews 1,500 (about 2,000 having departed for Israel); Europeans 500; Indian Christians and others 500.

From the date of its capture by the British in 1839 until 1923 Aden was administered under the Government of Bombay. For the next five years control was vested in the Governor-General of India in Council. Finally, on 1 April 1937 it was constituted a Crown Colony administered by a Governor who is responsible to the British Colonial Office and is assisted by an Executive Council. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order of 1944, a Legislative Council was inaugurated in January 1947. It consists of the Governor as President; the Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Aden, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary, as *ex-officio* members; four official members; and eight unofficial members, of whom at the end of 1950 four were British and four residents of Aden. Aden Colony also includes Perim Island (pop. 581) which is administered by the Commissioner of Police, Aden.

For local government purposes the Colony is divided into the Fortress Township, with a population estimated at 70,000, and the Shaikh Othman Township four miles away,[1] with a population of some 25,000. The members of both authorities were all nominated by the Aden Government until 1949, when provi-

[1] Shaikh Othman was sold to Britain by the Sultan of Lahej in 1882.

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there are still slaves in the Aden protectorate but MMJ

...exception does, they are not unfortunate, unlike the ... The Arabian attitude toward the slave is not unkind: the slave has certain customary rights, and is better fed and clothed than many who are free.

These mountaineers hardly resemble the Arab of popular imagination, nor do they wear headcloth and flowing robes. The Yemenite Arabs are usually of slight stature, dark-skinned and beardless, though there are so many types that it is impossible to generalize. They are a charming people, and civilized. Their condition would be much improved had they lasting peace and good government, though the complete opening up of the country to outside influence and commerce would spell disaster for an economic system which has worked with success for two or three thousand years. To an ever-increasing degree the Protectorate and South Yemen have become economically dependent on the port of Aden. Labour is drawn from the up-country villages. The villager will go to Aden and earn £1 : 10 : 0 a month at cattle work, live on 3s. 6d. out of that sum, and save the rest to return to his village. There he will remain until necessity drives him to earn more. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Aden must be composed of these floating elements of population.

Internally the motor-lorry has made communications between the more remote valleys and the mountains, too, has made a difference to the Protectorate and is a familiar sight in many places. It is now possible to travel from a hundred places where formerly thousands of ground troops were necessary to penetrate.

The Turkish mosque in Sana'a, capital of the Yemen.

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63.Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1951) 1954
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A 132 scanty and irregular throughout most of the region. At Aden, it averages about 3 to 5 inches a year, and is normally concentrated in the period from December to April. In contrast, the western highlands receive a summer rainfall which reaches 15 to 20 N 133 inches a year in most areas. The precipitation in the Hadhramaut region does not follow a seasonal pattern: it is appreciably lower and often localized in distribution. Torrential thunderstorms sometimes occur, while sandstorms are frequent, especially between May and September.

POPULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

A 161 162 561 The population of the Colony is essentially cosmopolitan and urban in character. According to the last census in 1946, the inhabitants numbered 80,516, including 58,455 Arabs, 7,273 Jews, 4,322 Somalis, 9,456 Indians, 365 Europeans and 645 of other nationalities. Since that date, the population has increased markedly. In 1950, it A 161 ● 167 563 was officially estimated at 100,000, and was generally believed to approach 110,000 to 120,000. The Arabs are mainly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Protectorate and Yemen: in 1946, slightly less than one half were registered as Aden-born. Most of the Jewish community has recently migrated to Israel, with the result that a remnant of less than 2,000 Jews remained in 1951.

A 633 162 The Colony consists of two incorporated townships, besides important military installations. The township of Aden, sometimes designated as the Fortress, embraces all the settlements on the Aden peninsula and isthmus. It had over 15,800 inhabitants in 1946, about 34,200 of whom lived in the main town of Crater and 12,000 in the modern harbor sections of Tawahi and Steamer Point. Sheikh Othman, the second township, had about 22,600 residents. It comprises the town itself, situated on an oasis behind the peninsula, several small out-

63:Simmons et al G-6 (1941-1981) 1984
M1 Middle East

1,000 live births in the 4 years 1945-48, and subsequently declined to 162 in 1949 and to 166 in 1950. As in the case of population death rates, the infant mortality statistics are exaggerated by the inclusion of immigrant deaths.

Figures for the 3 years 1946-50 indicate that deaths among children under 5 years of age accounted for 34 to 38 per cent of the total deaths. The stillbirth rate varied from 54 to 73 per 1,000 births; the maternal mortality rate, from 4 to 7 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.

Few statistical studies have been made in the Aden protectorates. The total death and infant mortality rates are believed to be generally higher than those of the Colony, but in the absence of authentic records, inadequate data are available for measuring the actual health status of the people. Evidence obtained from the interrogation of 76 women, from 15 to 45 years of age, in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40[20] suggests an average infant mortality of 245 per 1,000 live births, varying from 80 to over 500 in different localities. Infancy was not accurately defined, however, and any baby weaned and unable to walk was classified as an infant. The mortality among children under 5 years of age was 25 to 100 per cent greater in most areas. Malnutrition and ignorance of the fundamental principles of child care are important factors contributing to the high mortality in infancy and early childhood in both the Colony and the Protectorates.

Social Economy

The economy of the Colony is based almost entirely upon shipping and trade. Not only is Aden a prominent fueling station for steam and coastwise vessels, but it derives considerable wealth from the transshipment of goods to and from Yemen and adjacent territories, usually by means of dhows and camel caravans. The production of salt in evaporation beds along the coast surrounding Aden harbor is the only export industry. Numerous small plants have been

Colonial government. Five physicians were working in the eastern protectorate; one in the western.

Dentists. In 1950, there were 3 dentists in Aden, one of whom was employed on the government's school health program.

DISEASES

The statistics compiled from the reports of cases of illness and death in the Colony are apt to give an erroneous impression of the health status of the local inhabitants, since a considerable proportion of the cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries are immigrants from Yemen or the Protectorate. Large numbers enter the Colony each year as transient laborers or traders, while others seek medical attention which is non-existent in their home communities. The majority are undernourished and live in miserable, crowded quarters under conditions which facilitate the spread of infection. Morbidity and fatality rates in the immigrant population are abnormally high, and affect adversely the health statistics of the Colony as a whole. In the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, the diagnosis of many diseases is necessarily provisional, and the differentiation of various types of infection is seldom made. Moreover, from 10 to 15 per cent of the deaths are usually recorded under the heading "other fevers."

The health facilities in the Protectorate are of recent origin, and although dispensaries have been established in increasing numbers within the last two decades, they are elementary and serve only a small fraction of the population. The meager information derived from the reports of a few medical observers who have toured sections of the interior and from records of admissions to the hospitals in Aden permits scarcely more than rough generalizations as to the prevalence and the distribution of specific diseases among the peoples of the Protectorate. The diseases of primary concern in this area are malaria, tuberculosis, dysentery and eye and skin infections, all

of which are almost invariably associated with widespread undernutrition.

Diseases Spread or Contracted Chiefly Through Intestinal or Urinary Tract

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers. Typhoid fever is sporadic, and 10 to 35 cases are reported from the Colony each year. Over one half of the known cases occur usually among nonresident laborers. Paratyphoid fevers are grouped with typhoid in the morbidity statistics. The rate of infection is not known, but both paratyphoid A and paratyphoidB fevers are undoubtedly present. Typhoid fever is apparently endemic in the Protectorate, although recognized cases are reputedly rare in the Hadhramaut.

Dysenteries. Dysentery is prevalent throughout this region, where the unhygienic habits of the people and the abundance of flies promote the spread of intestinal infections. From 900 to 1,500 cases are treated annually in the civilian hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony. Amebic dysentery predominates among the few cases in which the differential diagnosis is established, but a large proportion of the remainder are probably bacillary infections. Of the 589 cases recorded in 1949, 1 was diagnosed as bacillary dysentery and 48 as amebic, while 540 were unclassified. The percentage of carriers of *Endamoeba histolytica* is believed to be high; it has been estimated at 40 to 50 per cent among immigrants from Yemen, many of whom are engaged in the handling of foodstuffs in the Colony.

Amebic and bacillary dysentery, as well as diarrhea and enteritis, are grouped together as "dysentery" in the official statistics. In each of the 5 years 1946-50, the dysentery deaths numbered 334 to 406, or approximately 20 to 25 per cent of the recorded mortality in the Colony. Among the 393 deaths reported in 1950 as due to dysentery, 307 were among the immigrant population. The younger age groups are most seriously affected, and the local re-

83:Simmons et al G-6 (1941-1951) 1954
M1 Middle East

A 165 H 167 257 H6 authorities regard undernutrition and incorrect methods of feeding as important underlying factors. The deaths in infants under 1 year of age totaled 175 in 1950, or about 44 per cent of the known dysentery deaths.

H 164 No precise information is available regarding bacillary and amebic dysentery in the Protectorate, but the high rate of infection among visitors to Aden Colony suggests that both are widespread.

A 164 364 744 **Cholera.** Cholera has not been reported from Aden within the present century, although outbreaks have followed its introduction in the past. Since no record exists of its presence in the Hadhramaut, it is probable that the disease was largely confined to the port towns.

During the 1947 outbreak in Egypt, traffic through Aden was increased due to the quarantine restrictions imposed on Egyptian ports. Special precautions were taken by the health authorities to prevent the admission of infected individuals or goods by sea, land or air routes. Immunization against cholera was also provided for all persons handling shipping and for all health service personnel.

A 751

H 164 **Helminthiases.** SCHISTOSOMIASIS. *Schistosomiasis* is endemic in scattered localities in Western Aden Protectorate, especially in the highland districts above 2,000 feet elevation. Foci of *Schistosoma haematobium* are known to exist in the Jebel Jehaf and Dhala' plateau country, in the Wadi Tiban area around Mausimir, and in the vicinity of Tur ass Baha, Hawsani and Khor 'Umeira. *S. mansoni* is apparently more restricted in distribution, but it is found in the Jebel Jehaf and the Wadi Tiban regions.

A 84 No locally acquired infections are reported from the Colony, although numerous cases among persons from the interior are treated in the civilian hospitals each year. A large proportion of the cases seen in Aden Colony come from Yemen or from the Dhala' and the Mausimir districts.

H A 136 The intermediate snail hosts of *S. haematobium* and *S. mansoni* have not been definitely established, but Bulinus and Planor-

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bia snails have been described from some of the affected foci.

Ancylostomiasis. Hookworm infection occurs in Lahej and a few agricultural centers in Western Aden Protectorate. *Necator americanus* has been identified in the cases treated at the Civil Hospital in Aden.[20]

Other Helminth Infections. Infections with one or more types of intestinal worms are prevalent, particularly among the peoples of the Protectorate. Ascariasis is widespread. Trichuriasis and, to a lesser extent, enterobiasis are common. Hydatid disease is reported among individuals from the Colony and from the interior. Infection with the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, is enzootic among the cattle in the tribal districts, and human infections are undoubtedly frequent. Cases are occasionally encountered among immigrant families in the Colony. The pork tapeworm, *T. solium*, is rare, but infections are sometimes seen in the Aden hospitals.

Other Infections. *Brucella melitensis* is enzootic among the goats in this area, and Malta fever is diagnosed from time to time in the Colony hospitals and dispensaries.

Diseases Spread Chiefly Through the Respiratory Tract

Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is one of the most prominent diseases affecting the inhabitants of southern Arabia, but no precise information is available, except for Aden Colony. The high degree of undernutrition and overcrowding, and the low standards of personal hygiene and sanitation prevailing among large sections of the population, favor the spread of the infection. The disease is probably prevalent among the women who are confined to close quarters by the *purdah* system and among the young children in close contact with them. In a small tuberculin test survey covering 93 Aden township schoolboys of 7 to 13 years of age, in 1945,[3] positive reactions were obtained in 36 per cent—a rate which ranks high among those usually found in

urban communities in the Middle East. Pulmonary infections predominate, but other forms of the disease are also observed.

Tuberculosis is widespread in the immigrant populations in Aden, as shown by the fact that 58 to 70 per cent of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis recorded in the three years 1948-50 were in nonresidents. Among the 330 cases reported in 1950, Aden was the place of origin in 152, Yemen in 101, Western Aden Protectorate in 99, Eastern Aden Protectorate in 12, and Somaliland, India and other countries in the remainder. In the decade 1941-50, the number of deaths attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis ranged from 111 to 261 a year, with peaks of prevalence associated with large migrations of immigrants.

Although tuberculosis has long been regarded as a major cause of sickness and death in the Colony, few facilities for diagnosis and treatment existed before 1941. In that year, the health authorities initiated a campaign for the reduction of tuberculosis in all economic groups of the population. The diagnostic services were reorganized and X-ray equipment provided. Special wards were also added to the civilian hospitals; the number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis was increased from 18 in 1941 to 130 in 1951. As a further preventive measure, a program of supervised domiciliary treatment was introduced in 1947 to furnish care to persons who could not be hospitalized.

Following the organization of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, there was a decrease in the specific death rates from around 29.3 per 10,000 population in the period 1931-44 to 11.3 in 1950. In the latter year, the corrected rate for the local population alone was 8.4 per 10,000. A tuberculin testing and BCG inoculation program was planned for 1952 by the Medical and Health Department, in co-operation with the World Health Organization.

Smallpox. In spite of the fact that localized epidemics of smallpox are recurrent in the Protectorate, no outbreaks have been

Gh.Simmons et al G-6 (1942-1952) 1954
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reported from the Colony of Aden since 1939. A few cases are treated almost every year in the Colony hospitals, but, with rare exceptions, they have occurred among immigrant families or among persons arriving from other ports. Vaccination against smallpox is compulsory for all residents of the Colony. In addition, intensive revaccination campaigns are undertaken by the health authorities whenever cases are discovered, or when outbreaks are reported from adjacent areas, as at the time of the epidemic in Mukalla in 1949. Although visitors to the Colony are required to possess valid certificates of vaccination, enforcement is sometimes difficult because of the large numbers of dhows and other small vessels which ply between Aden and Indian or African ports. Vaccination posts are established along the land frontiers on caravan routes from Yemen and Western Aden Protectorate, at which immigrants are examined, and, if necessary, vaccinated.

Other Infections. Pneumonia is widespread, ranking among the leading causes of death in both the Colony and the Protectorate. The fatality rate among the immigrant community in the Colony is unusually high, since many of the individuals who flock to the port in search of work or medical attention arrive in a debilitated condition. Sporadic cases of diphtheria are reported each year from the Colony. Chickenpox, measles, mumps and poliomyelitis are endemic. Localized outbreaks of meningococcus meningitis are recorded occasionally.

Diseases Spread on Contact
Causes Tenuous Contact

Venereal Diseases. All forms of venereal disease are observed among the civilian populations in Aden Colony. Syphilis and gonorrhea are reportable, but the statistics probably fail to give a true picture of the relative frequency of the different venereal infections. In 1948 and 1949, following the inauguration of a campaign for better re-

75 per cent in Shaqra. In most localities, the infection rates ranged from 27 to 55 per cent among children under 15 years of age and from zero to 45 per cent in persons over 15 years of age. The Fadhli and the Abdali tribal districts were the most seriously affected regions visited.

Diseases of the Skin. Favus, ringworm and other saprotic skin infections are widely distributed. Madura foot is common in the Protectorate, and cases are seen in the Colony hospitals each year among patients from the interior. Phagedenic ulcers are responsible for considerable disability among laborers in the Colony and in all parts of the Protectorate. Several thousand cases are treated each year in the hospitals and the dispensaries in Aden Colony, where they are usually designated as "Yemen ulcers." The ankle is the most frequent site of infection, and amputation is often necessary in neglected cases.

Scabies and impetigo are prevalent, especially among the children of inland towns and villages who live under congested, insanitary conditions. By contrast, surprisingly few cases of scabies are encountered among the children seen in the schools in Aden township.

Leprosy. Leprosy is endemic in the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been reported from the Colony within recent years. The infection is probably not extensive, although foci of the disease are known to exist in the Hadhramaut and in the Lahej, the Dhala' and the Aloyna areas in the western protectorate. As lepers are not discriminated against socially, some difficulty is encountered in controlling the movement of infected individuals in the Colony. A small leper hospital is located at Sheikh Othman; it receives patients not only from Aden territory but also from Yemen. Eighteen of the 19 patients in residence in 1939[a] were open cauliflower or lepromatous cases.

Other Infections. Tetanus is endemic, but reported cases are rare.

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arum and *P. vivax* are found in most regions, but *P. malariae* is apparently relatively rare. *A. gambiae* is widely distributed, and is regarded as the principal vector in the Protectorate.

Rickettsial Infections. Louse-borne typhus has been recognized in the highlands of southwestern Arabia since 1939, and occasional imported cases are admitted to hospitals in the Colony. In 1944-45, epidemics of typhus were recorded from Western Aden Protectorate which were secondary to foci in Yemen. The disease first appeared in Aden in January, 1944, among Jewish emigrants who had traveled overland from Yemen and were awaiting transport to Israel. Fifteen cases were reported, all but 2 of which were members of the Jewish community. The movement of Yemenis across the frontiers was restricted, and a camp at Lahej which at that time harbored some 1,600 Jewish emigrants was transferred to a quarantine site in the desert. Sick individuals from the Jewish quarters in the town were removed to the camp, and wholesale delousing measures were enforced both at the camp and in infected areas in the town. The spread of the infection in the Colony was curtailed, but new outbreaks developed in the Amiri and the Subeihi tribal districts, near the Yemeni border, and progressed along the trade routes to within 40 miles of Aden Colony. The importance of the port and military installations during the prevailing war emergency necessitated the creation of a sanitary cordon to isolate the Colony from the interior.

The infection persisted in epidemic form in the Protectorate, spreading eastward to the Dhala' plateau and the mountainous villages of the Lower Yafa'i country. In many localities, 10 to 25 per cent of the inhabitants are believed to have suffered from the disease. Insecticidal powders, as well as antityphus vaccine, were supplied by the United States Typhus Commission, and mass dusting campaigns were carried on in the villages visited by the medical

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year for evidence of plague. The disease has not been reported from the Protectorate.

Other Infections. Localized outbreaks of louse-borne relapsing fever have been recorded from the Protectorate, but no indigenous cases have been encountered in Aden. Cases of relapsing fever were frequently discovered at the time of the typhus outbreaks in 1944-45.

Occasional cases of kala-azar are seen in the Colony hospitals, usually among immigrants from Yemen. Two cases, in which the diagnosis of kala-azar was confirmed by spleen puncture, were recently reported from the Civil Hospital.[19] Both originated in southern Yemen, one from the vicinity of Ta'izz and the other from a village near the border of Western Aden Protectorate. Sporadic cases of Oriental sore are also treated in Aden, but the extent of infection in the interior is uncertain.

Cases suspected of being sandfly fever are common. The vector, *Phlebotomus papatasii*, is widely distributed. Guinea worm infection is endemic in the Hadhramaut and in certain coastal districts in the Protectorate. Imported cases are often observed in Aden Colony. Travelers from endemic centers in Africa thought to be suffering from yellow fever are sometimes admitted to the Colony hospitals, but no indigenous cases have been reported.

Nonmicrobic Diseases

Undernutrition is prevalent, particularly among the immigrant laborers in Aden and the poorer villagers and the Bedouin in the interior. Few studies of the prevalence of nutritional diseases have been made, but, in view of the inadequate diet of large sections of the population, deficiency conditions are probably numerous, particularly as regards protein and vitamins C, A and riboflavin of the B complex. Rickets is common in the Protectorate, while minor symptoms of the disease were detected in 17 per cent of 264 schoolchildren examined in Aden township in 1941. Spongy gums, gingivitis and other signs of vitamin C de-